REFERENCE TITLE: reviser's technical corrections; 2006

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-seventh Legislature Second Regular Session 2006

HB 2239

Introduced by Representative Konopnicki

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTION 11-483, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 49, SECTION 1; REPEALING SECTION 11-483, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 243, SECTION 1; AMENDING SECTION 11-484, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 49, SECTION 2; REPEALING SECTION 11-484, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 243, SECTION 2; TRANSFERRING SECTION 13-4402.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS ADDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 154, SECTION 1, FOR PLACEMENT IN TITLE 13, CHAPTER 40, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 15-2041, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 272, SECTION 4 AND CHAPTER 293, SECTION 1; REPEALING SECTION 15-2041, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 287, SECTION 3; AMENDING SECTION 28-1383, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 307, SECTION 6; REPEALING SECTION 28-1383, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 312, SECTION 4; AMENDING SECTION 28-3166, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 137, SECTION 5; REPEALING SECTION 28-3166, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 312, SECTION 11; AMENDING SECTION 33-1476.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 326, SECTION 4; REPEALING SECTION 33-1476.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES. AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005. CHAPTER 245. SECTION 4: AMENDING SECTION 33–1476.02, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 326, SECTION 5; REPEALING SECTION 33-1476.02, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 245, SECTION 5; AMENDING SECTION 41-723, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2002, CHAPTER 210, SECTION 11; REPEALING

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SECTION 41-723, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 331, SECTION 9; REPEALING LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 314, SECTIONS 1 AND 4; RELATING TO MULTIPLE, DEFECTIVE AND CONFLICTING LEGISLATIVE DISPOSITIONS OF STATUTORY TEXT.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. <u>Purpose</u>

- 1. Section 11-483, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 49, section 1 and Laws 2005, chapter 243, section 1. These two versions could not be blended because of the delayed effective date of the chapter 243 version. In order to combine these two versions, this act amends the Laws 2005, chapter 49 version of section 11-483, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 243 and the chapter 243 version is repealed.
- 2. Section 11-484, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 49, section 2 and Laws 2005, chapter 243, section 2. These two versions could not be blended because of the delayed effective date of the chapter 243 version. In order to combine these two versions, this act amends the Laws 2005, chapter 49 version of section 11-484, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 243 and the chapter 243 version is repealed.
- 3. Section 13-4402.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, was added by Laws 2005, chapter 154, section 1 to title 13, chapter 38, article 29, Arizona Revised Statutes. However, this section is part of title 13, chapter 40, Arizona Revised Statutes. In order to correct a potentially defective enactment, this act transfers section 13-4402.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 154, section 1, for placement in title 13, chapter 40, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- 4. Section 15-2041, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 272, section 4, Laws 2005, chapter 287, section 3 and Laws 2005, chapter 293, section 1. The chapter 287 version could not be blended because of the delayed effective date. In order to combine these versions, this act amends the Laws 2005 blended version of section 15-2041, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 287 and the chapter 287 version is repealed.
- 5. Section 28-1383, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 307, section 6 and Laws 2005, chapter 312, section 4. These two versions could not be blended because of the delayed effective date of the chapter 312 version. In order to combine these two versions, this act amends the Laws 2005, chapter 307 version of section 28-1383, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 312 and the chapter 312 version is repealed.
- 6. Section 28-3166, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 137, section 5 and Laws 2005, chapter 312, section 11. These two versions could not be blended because of the delayed effective date of the chapter 312 version. In order to combine these two versions, this act amends the Laws 2005, chapter 137 version of section 28-3166, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 312 and the chapter 312 version is repealed.

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- 7. Section 33-1476.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 245, section 4 and Laws 2005, chapter 326, section 4. These two versions could not be blended because of the delayed effective date of the chapter 245 version. In order to combine these two versions, this act amends the Laws 2005, chapter 326 version of section 33-1476.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 245 and the chapter 245 version is repealed.
- 8. Section 33-1476.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 245, section 5 and Laws 2005, chapter 326, section 5. These two versions could not be blended because of the delayed effective date of the chapter 245 version. In order to combine these two versions, this act amends the Laws 2005, chapter 326 version of section 33-1476.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 245 and the chapter 245 version is repealed.
- 9. Section 41-723, Arizona Revised Statutes, was amended by Laws 2005, chapter 331, section 9. However, this version did not reflect the previous valid version of the section. In order to comply with article IV, part 2, section 14, Constitution of Arizona, this act amends section 41-723, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2002, chapter 210, section 11, to incorporate the amendments made by Laws 2005, chapter 331 and the chapter 331 version is repealed.
- 10. Laws 2005, chapter 314, section 1 and Laws 2005, chapter 330, section 15 added identical language. Laws 2005, chapter 314, section 4 provides for the delayed repeal of Laws 2005, chapter 314, section 1. In order to eliminate the double amendment activity, this act repeals Laws 2005, chapter 314, sections 1 and 4.
- Sec. 2. Section 11-483, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 49, section 1, is amended to read:

11-483. Records maintained by county recorder: confidentiality: definitions

- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, in counties with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons ANY COUNTY a peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing the unique identifier and the recording date contained in indexes of recorded instruments maintained by the county recorder and may request the recorder to prohibit access to that person's residential address and telephone number contained in instruments or writings recorded by the county recorder and made available on the internet.
- B. A peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may request this action by filing an affidavit that states all of the following on an application form developed by the administrative office of the courts

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in agreement with an association of counties, an organization of peace officers and the motor vehicle division of the department of transportation:

- 1. The person's full legal name and residential address.
- 2. The full legal description and parcel number of the person's property.
- 3. The position the person currently holds and a description of the person's duties, except that a person who is a victim of domestic violence or stalking shall instead state that the person is a victim of domestic violence or stalking and shall attach documentation supporting the claim, including a true and correct copy of any of the following:
 - (a) Findings from a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (b) Police reports.
 - (c) Medical records.
 - (d) Child protective services records.
 - (e) Domestic violence shelter records.
 - (f) School records.
- 4. The reasons the person reasonably believes that the person's life or safety or that of another person is in danger and that restricting access pursuant to this section will serve to reduce the danger.
- 5. The document locator number and recording date of each instrument for which the person requests access restriction pursuant to this section.
- 6. A copy of pages from each instrument that includes the document locator number and the person's full legal name and residential address or full legal name and telephone number.
- C. If a peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment is also requesting pursuant to section 11-484 that the general public be prohibited from accessing records maintained by the county assessor and county treasurer, the peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may combine the request pursuant to subsection B of this section with the request pursuant to section 11-484 by filing one affidavit. The affidavit and subsequent action by the appropriate authorities shall meet all of the requirements of this section and section 11-484.
- D. The affidavit shall be filed with the presiding judge of the superior court in the county in which the affiant resides. To prevent a multiplicity of filings, a peace officer, public defender or prosecutor shall deliver the affidavit to the peace officer's commanding officer, or to the head of the prosecuting or public defender agency, as applicable, or that person's designee, who shall file the affidavits at one time. In the absence of an affidavit that contains a request for immediate action and that is supported by facts justifying an earlier presentation, the commanding officer, or the head of the prosecuting or public defender agency, as

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applicable, or that person's designee, shall not file affidavits more often than quarterly.

- E. On receipt of an affidavit or affidavits, the presiding judge of the superior court shall file with the clerk of the superior court a petition on behalf of all requesting affiants. Each affidavit presented shall be attached to the petition. In the absence of an affidavit that contains a request for immediate action and that is supported by facts justifying an earlier consideration, the presiding judge may accumulate affidavits and file a petition at the end of each quarter.
- F. The presiding judge of the superior court shall review the petition and each attached affidavit to determine whether the action requested by each affiant should be granted. If the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that the action requested by the affiant will reduce a danger to the life or safety of the affiant or another person, the presiding judge of the superior court shall order that the recorder prohibit access for five years to the affiant's residential address and telephone number contained in instruments or writings recorded by the county recorder and made available on the internet. If the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that the affiant or another person is in actual danger of physical harm from a person or persons with whom the affiant has had official dealings and that action pursuant to this section will reduce a danger to the life or safety of the affiant or another person, the presiding judge of the superior court shall order that the general public be prohibited for five years from accessing the unique identifier and the recording date contained in indexes of recorded instruments maintained by the county recorder and identified pursuant to subsection B of this section.
- G. On motion to the court, if the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that an instrument or writing recorded by the county recorder has been redacted or sealed in error, that the original affiant no longer lives at the address listed in the original affidavit, that the cause for the original affidavit no longer exists or that temporary access to the instrument or writing is needed, the presiding judge may temporarily stay or permanently vacate all or part of the court order prohibiting public access to the recorded instrument or writing.
- H. On entry of the court order, the clerk of the superior court shall file the court order and a copy of the affidavit required by subsection B of this section with the county recorder. No more than ten days after the date on which the county recorder receives the court order, the county recorder shall restrict access to the information as required by subsection F of this section.
- I. If the court denies an affiant's request pursuant to this section, the affiant may request a court hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by the court in the county where the petition was filed.

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- J. The recorder shall remove the restrictions on all records restricted pursuant to this section by January 5 in the year after the court order expires.
- K. To include subsequent recordings in the court order, the peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment shall present to the county recorder at the time of recordation a certified copy of the court order. The recorder shall ensure that public access shall be restricted pursuant to subsection A of this section.
- L. This section shall not be interpreted to restrict access to public records for the purposes of perfecting a lien pursuant to title 12, chapter 9. article 2.
- M. This section does not prohibit access to the records of the county recorder by parties to the instrument, a title insurer, a title insurance agent or an escrow agent licensed by the department of insurance or the department of banking.
 - N. For the purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Commissioner" means a commissioner of the superior court.
- 2. "Indexes" means only those indexes that are maintained by and located in the office of the county recorder, that are accessed electronically and that contain information beginning from and after January 1, 1987.
- 3. "Judge" means a judge of the United States district court, the United States court of appeals, the United States magistrate court, the United States bankruptcy court, the Arizona court of appeals, the superior court or a municipal court.
- 4. "Justice" means a justice of the United States or Arizona supreme court or a justice of the peace.
- 5. "Peace officer" means any person vested by law, or formerly vested by law, with a duty to maintain public order and make arrests.
- 6. "Prosecutor" means a county attorney, a municipal prosecutor, the attorney general or a United States attorney and includes an assistant or deputy United States attorney, county attorney, municipal prosecutor or attorney general.
- 7. "Public defender" means a federal public defender, county public defender, county legal defender or county contract indigent defense counsel and includes an assistant or deputy federal public defender, county public defender or county legal defender.
- 8. "Stalking" means the course of conduct prescribed in section 13-2923.
- 9. "Victim of domestic violence" means a person who is a victim of an offense defined in section 13-3601.

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Sec. 3. Repeal

Section 11-483, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 243, section 1, is repealed.

Sec. 4. Section 11-484, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 49, section 2, is amended to read:

11-484. Records maintained by county assessor and county treasurer; redaction; definitions

- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, in counties with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons ANY COUNTY a peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing that person's residential address and telephone number that are contained in instruments, writings and information maintained by the county assessor and the county treasurer.
- B. A peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may request this action by filing an affidavit that states all of the following on an application form developed by the administrative office of the courts in agreement with an association of counties, an organization of peace officers and the motor vehicle division of the department of transportation:
 - 1. The person's full legal name and residential address.
- 2. The full legal description and parcel number of the person's property.
- 3. The position the person currently holds and a description of the person's duties, except that a person who is a victim of domestic violence or stalking shall state that the person is a victim of domestic violence or stalking and shall attach documentation supporting the claim, including a true and correct copy of any of the following:
 - (a) Findings from a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (b) Police reports.
 - (c) Medical records.
 - (d) Child protective services records.
 - (e) Domestic violence shelter records.
 - (f) School records.
- 4. The reasons the person reasonably believes that the person's life or safety or that of another person is in danger and that redacting the residential address and telephone number will serve to reduce the danger.
- C. If a peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment is also requesting pursuant to section 11-483 that the general public be prohibited from accessing records maintained by the county recorder, the peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor,

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victim of domestic violence or stalking or person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may combine the request pursuant to subsection B of this section with the request pursuant to section 11-483 by filing one affidavit. The affidavit and subsequent action by the appropriate authorities shall meet all of the requirements of this section and section 11-483.

- D. The affidavit shall be filed with the presiding judge of the superior court in the county in which the affiant resides. To prevent a multiplicity of filings, a peace officer, public defender or prosecutor shall deliver the affidavit to the peace officer's commanding officer, or to the head of the prosecuting or public defender agency, as applicable, or that person's designee, who shall file the affidavits at one time. In the absence of an affidavit that contains a request for immediate action and that is supported by facts justifying an earlier presentation, the commanding officer, or the head of the prosecuting or public defender agency, as applicable, or that person's designee, shall not file affidavits more often than quarterly.
- E. On receipt of an affidavit or affidavits, the presiding judge of the superior court shall file with the clerk of the superior court a petition on behalf of all requesting affiants. Each affidavit presented shall be attached to the petition. In the absence of an affidavit that contains a request for immediate action and that is supported by facts justifying an earlier consideration, the presiding judge may accumulate affidavits and file a petition at the end of each quarter.
- F. The presiding judge of the superior court shall review the petition and each attached affidavit to determine whether the action requested by each affiant should be granted. If the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that the action requested by the affiant will reduce a danger to the life or safety of the affiant or another person, the presiding judge of the superior court shall order the redaction of the affiant's residential address and telephone number that are contained in instruments, writings and information maintained by the county assessor and the county treasurer. The redaction shall be in effect for five years.
- G. On motion to the court, if the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that an instrument or writing maintained by the county assessor or the county treasurer has been redacted or sealed in error, that the original affiant no longer lives at the address listed in the original affidavit, that the cause for the original affidavit no longer exists or that temporary access to the instrument or writing is needed, the presiding judge may temporarily stay or permanently vacate all or part of the court order prohibiting public access to the instrument or writing.
- H. On entry of the court order, the clerk of the superior court shall file the court order and a copy of the affidavit required by subsection B of this section with the county assessor and the county treasurer. No more than ten days after the date on which the county assessor and the county treasurer

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receive the court order, the county assessor and the county treasurer shall restrict access to the information as required by subsection F of this section.

- I. If the court denies an affiant's request pursuant to this section, the affiant may request a court hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by the court in the county where the petition was filed.
- J. The county assessor and the county treasurer shall remove the restrictions on all records that are redacted pursuant to this section by January 5 in the year after the court order expires.
 - K. For the purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Commissioner" means a commissioner of the superior court.
- 2. "Judge" means a judge of the United States district court, the United States court of appeals, the United States magistrate court, the United States bankruptcy court, the Arizona court of appeals, the superior court or a municipal court.
- 3. "Justice" means a justice of the United States or Arizona supreme court or a justice of the peace.
- 4. "Peace officer" means any person vested by law, or formerly vested by law, with a duty to maintain public order and make arrests.
- 5. "Prosecutor" means a county attorney, a municipal prosecutor, the attorney general or a United States attorney and includes an assistant or deputy United States attorney, county attorney, municipal prosecutor or attorney general.
- 6. "Public defender" means a federal public defender, county public defender, county legal defender or county contract indigent defense counsel and includes an assistant or deputy federal public defender, county public defender or county legal defender.
- 7. "Stalking" means the course of conduct prescribed in section 13-2923.
- 8. "Victim of domestic violence" means a person who is a victim of an offense defined in section 13-3601.

Sec. 5. Repeal

Section 11-484, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 243, section 2, is repealed.

Sec. 6. Transfer

Section 13-4402.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 154, section 1, is transferred for placement in title 13, chapter 40, Arizona Revised Statutes.

Sec. 7. Section 15-2041, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 272, section 4 and chapter 293, section 1, is amended to read:

15-2041. New school facilities fund; capital plan; report

A. A new school facilities fund is established consisting of monies appropriated by the legislature and monies credited to the fund pursuant to section $37-221 \frac{\text{or } 42-5030.01}{\text{or } 42-5030.01}$. The school facilities board shall administer the fund and distribute monies, as a continuing appropriation, to school

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districts for the purpose of constructing new school facilities. On June 30 of each fiscal year, any unobligated contract monies in the new school facilities fund shall be transferred to the capital reserve fund established by section 15-2003.

- B. The school facilities board shall prescribe a uniform format for use by the school district governing board in developing and annually updating a capital plan that consists of each of the following:
- 1. Enrollment projections for the next five years for elementary schools and eight years for middle and high schools, including a description of the methods used to make the projections.
- 2. A description of new schools or additions to existing schools needed to meet the building adequacy standards prescribed in section 15-2011. The description shall include:
- (a) The grade levels and the total number of pupils that the school or addition is intended to serve.
- (b) The year in which it is necessary for the school or addition to begin operations.
- (c) A timeline that shows the planning and construction process for the school or addition.
 - 3. Long-term projections of the need for land for new schools.
- 4. Any other necessary information required by the school facilities board to evaluate a school district's capital plan.
- 5. If a school district pays tuition for all or a portion of the school district's high school pupils to another school district, the capital plan shall indicate the number of pupils for which the district pays tuition to another district. If a school district accepts pupils from another school district pursuant to section 15-824, subsection A, the school district shall indicate the projections for this population separately. This paragraph does not apply to a small isolated school district as defined in section 15-901.
- C. If the capital plan indicates a need for a new school or an addition to an existing school within the next four years or a need for land within the next ten years, the school district shall submit its plan to the school facilities board by September 1 and shall request monies from the new school facilities fund for the new construction or land. Monies provided for land shall be in addition to any monies provided pursuant to subsection D of this section.
- D. The school facilities board shall distribute monies from the new school facilities fund as follows:
- 1. The school facilities board shall review and evaluate the enrollment projections and either approve the projections as submitted or revise the projections. In determining new construction requirements, the school facilities board shall determine the net new growth of pupils that will require additional square footage that exceeds the building adequacy standards prescribed in section 15-2011. If the projected growth and the existing number of pupils exceeds three hundred fifty pupils who are served

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in a school district other than the pupil's resident school district, the school facilities board, the receiving school district and the resident school district shall develop a capital facilities plan on how to best serve those pupils. A small isolated school district as defined in section 15-901 is not required to develop a capital facilities plan pursuant to this paragraph.

- 2. If the approved projections indicate that additional space will not be needed within the next two years for elementary schools or three years for middle or high schools in order to meet the building adequacy standards prescribed in section 15-2011, the request shall be held for consideration by the school facilities board for possible future funding and the school district shall annually submit an updated plan until the additional space is needed.
- 3. If the approved projections indicate that additional space will be needed within the next two years for elementary schools or three years for middle or high schools in order to meet the building adequacy standards prescribed in section 15-2011, the school facilities board shall provide an amount as follows:
- (a) Determine the number of pupils requiring additional square footage to meet building adequacy standards. This amount for elementary schools shall not be less than the number of new pupils for whom space will be needed in the next year and shall not exceed the number of new pupils for whom space will be needed in the next five years. This amount for middle and high schools shall not be less than the number of new pupils for whom space will be needed in the next four years and shall not exceed the number of new pupils for whom space will be needed in the next eight years.
- (b) Multiply the number of pupils determined in subdivision (a) of this paragraph by the square footage per pupil. The square footage per pupil is ninety square feet per pupil for preschool children with disabilities, kindergarten programs and grades one through six, one hundred square feet for grades seven and eight, one hundred thirty-four square feet for a school district that provides instruction in grades nine through twelve for fewer than one thousand eight hundred pupils and one hundred twenty-five square feet for a school district that provides instruction in grades nine through twelve for at least one thousand eight hundred pupils. The total number of pupils in grades nine through twelve in the district shall determine the square footage factor to use for net new pupils. The school facilities board may modify the square footage requirements prescribed in this subdivision for particular schools based on any of the following factors:
- (i) The number of pupils served or projected to be served by the school district.
 - (ii) Geographic factors.
- (iii) Grade configurations other than those prescribed in this subdivision.

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- (iv) Compliance with minimum school facility adequacy requirements established pursuant to section 15-2011.
- by the cost per square foot. The cost per square foot is ninety dollars for preschool children with disabilities, kindergarten programs and grades one through six, ninety-five dollars for grades seven and eight and one hundred ten dollars for grades nine through twelve. The cost per square foot shall be adjusted annually for construction market considerations based on an index identified or developed by the joint legislative budget committee as necessary but not less than once each year. The school facilities board shall multiply the cost per square foot by 1.05 for any school district located in a rural area. The school facilities board may modify the base cost per square foot prescribed in this subdivision for particular schools based on geographic conditions or site conditions. For the purposes of this subdivision, "rural area" means an area outside a thirty-five mile radius of a boundary of a municipality with a population of more than fifty thousand persons.
- (d) Once the school district governing board obtains approval from the school facilities board for new facility construction funds, additional portable or modular square footage created for the express purpose of providing temporary space for pupils until the completion of the new facility shall not be included by the school facilities board for the purpose of new construction funding calculations. On completion of the new facility construction project, if the portable or modular facilities continue in use, the portable or modular facilities shall be included as prescribed by this chapter, unless the school facilities board approves their continued use for the purpose of providing temporary space for pupils until the completion of the next new facility that has been approved for funding from the new school facilities fund.
- 4. For projects approved after December 31, 2001, and notwithstanding paragraph 3 of this subsection, a unified school district that does not have a high school is not eligible to receive high school space as prescribed by section 15-2011 and this section unless the unified district qualifies for geographic factors prescribed by paragraph 3, subdivision (b), item (ii) of this subsection.
- E. Monies for architectural and engineering fees, project management and preconstruction services shall be distributed on the completion of the analysis by the school facilities board of the school district's request. After receiving monies pursuant to this subsection, the school district shall submit a design development plan for the school or addition to the school facilities board before any monies for construction are distributed. If the school district's request meets the building adequacy standards, the school facilities board may review and comment on the district's plan with respect to the efficiency and effectiveness of the plan in meeting state square footage and facility standards before distributing the remainder of the

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monies. If the school facilities board modifies the cost per square foot as prescribed in subsection D, paragraph 3, subdivision (c), the school facilities board may deduct the cost of project management services and preconstruction services from the required cost per square foot. The school facilities board may decline to fund the project if the square footage is no longer required due to revised enrollment projections.

- F. The school facilities board shall distribute the monies needed for land for new schools so that land may be purchased at a price that is less than or equal to fair market value and in advance of the construction of the new school. If necessary, the school facilities board may distribute monies for land to be leased for new schools if the duration of the lease exceeds the life expectancy of the school facility by at least fifty per cent. The proceeds derived through the sale of any land purchased or partially purchased with monies provided by the school facilities board shall be returned to the state fund from which it was appropriated and to any other participating entity on a proportional basis. If a school district acquires real property by donation at an appropriate school site approved by the school facilities board, the school facilities board shall distribute an amount equal to twenty per cent of the fair market value of the donated real property that can be used for academic purposes. The school district shall place the monies in the unrestricted capital outlay fund and increase the unrestricted capital outlay limit by the amount of monies placed in the fund. Monies distributed under this subsection shall be distributed from the new school facilities fund. A school district shall not pay a consultant a percentage of the value of any of the following:
- 1. Donations of real property, services or cash from any of the following:
- (a) Entities that have offered to provide construction services to the school district.
- (b) Entities that have been contracted to provide construction services to the school district.
 - (c) Entities that build residential units in that school district.
- (d) Entities that develop land for residential use in that school district.
- 2. Monies received from the school facilities board on behalf of the school district.
- 3. Monies paid by the school facilities board on behalf of the school district.
- G. In addition to distributions to school districts based on pupil growth projections, a school district may submit an application to the school facilities board for monies from the new school facilities fund if one or more school buildings have outlived their useful life. If the school facilities board determines that the school district needs to build a new school building for these reasons, the school facilities board shall remove the square footage computations that represent the building from the

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computation of the school district's total square footage for purposes of this section. If the square footage recomputation reflects that the school district no longer meets building adequacy standards, the school district qualifies for a distribution of monies from the new school construction formula in an amount determined pursuant to subsection D of this section. Buildings removed from a school district's total square footage pursuant to this subsection shall not be included in the computation of monies from the building renewal fund established by section 15-2031. The school facilities board may modify the base cost per square foot prescribed in this subsection under extraordinary circumstances for geographic factors or site conditions.

- H. School districts that receive monies from the new school facilities fund shall establish a district new school facilities fund and shall use the monies in the district new school facilities fund only for the purposes prescribed in this section. By October 15 of each year, each school district shall report to the school facilities board the projects funded at each school in the previous fiscal year with monies from the district new school facilities fund and shall provide an accounting of the monies remaining in the new school facilities fund at the end of the previous fiscal year.
- I. If a school district has surplus monies received from the new school facilities fund, the school district may use the surplus monies only for capital purposes for the project for up to one year after completion of the project. If the school district possesses surplus monies from the new school construction project that have not been expended within one year of the completion of the project, the school district shall return the surplus monies to the school facilities board for deposit in the new school facilities fund.
- J. The board's consideration of any application filed after July 1, 2001 or after December 31 of the year in which the property becomes territory in the vicinity of a military airport or ancillary military facility as defined in section 28-8461 for monies to fund the construction of new school facilities proposed to be located in territory in the vicinity of a military airport or ancillary military facility shall include, if after notice is transmitted to the military airport pursuant to section 15-2002 and before the public hearing the military airport provides comments and analysis concerning compatibility of the proposed school facilities with the high noise or accident potential generated by military airport or ancillary military facility operations that may have an adverse effect on public health and safety, consideration and analysis of the comments and analysis provided by the military airport before making a final determination.
- K. If a school district uses its own project manager for new school construction, the members of the school district governing board and the project manager shall sign an affidavit stating that the members and the project manager understand and will follow the minimum adequacy requirements prescribed in section 15-2011.

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- L. The school facilities board shall establish a separate account in the new school facilities fund designated as the litigation account to pay attorney fees, expert witness fees and other costs associated with litigation in which the school facilities board pursues the recovery of damages for deficiencies correction that resulted from alleged construction defects or design defects that the school facilities board believes caused or contributed to a failure of the school building to conform to the building adequacy requirements prescribed in section 15-2011. Attorney fees paid pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed the market rate for similar types of litigation. Monies recovered as damages pursuant to this subsection shall be used to offset debt service on the correction of existing deficiencies as prescribed by section 15-2021. The joint committee on capital review shall conduct an annual review of the litigation account, including the costs associated with current and potential litigation.
- M. Until the state board of education and the auditor general adopt rules pursuant to section 15-213, subsection I, the school facilities board may allow school districts to contract for construction services and materials through the qualified select bidders list method of project delivery for new school facilities pursuant to this section.
- N. The school facilities board shall submit a report on project management services and preconstruction services to the governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives by December 31 of each year. The report shall compare projects that use project management and preconstruction services with those that do not. The report shall address cost, schedule and other measurable components of a construction project. School districts, construction manager at risk firms and project management firms that participate in a school facilities board funded project shall provide the information required by the school facilities board in relation to this report.

Sec. 8. Repeal

Section 15-2041, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 287, section 3, is repealed.

Sec. 9. Section 28-1383, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 307, section 6, is amended to read:

28-1383. Aggravated driving or actual physical control while under the influence; violation; classification; definition

- A. A person is guilty of aggravated driving or actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs if the person does any of the following:
- 1. Commits a violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section while the person's driver license or privilege to drive is suspended, canceled, revoked or refused or while a restriction is placed on the person's driver license or privilege to drive as a result of violating section 28-1381 or 28-1382 or under section 28-1385.

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- 2. Within a period of sixty months commits a third or subsequent violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section or is convicted of a violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section and has previously been convicted of any combination of convictions of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section or acts in another jurisdiction that if committed in this state would be a violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section.
- 3. While a person under fifteen years of age is in the vehicle, commits a violation of either:
 - (a) Section 28-1381.
 - (b) Section 28-1382.
- B. The dates of the commission of the offenses are the determining factor in applying the sixty month provision provided in subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section regardless of the sequence in which the offenses were committed. For the purposes of this section, a third or subsequent violation for which a conviction occurs does not include a conviction for an offense arising out of the same series of acts.
- C. The notice to a person of the suspension, cancellation, revocation or refusal of a driver license or privilege to drive is effective as provided in section 28-3318 or pursuant to the laws of the state issuing the license.
- D. A person is not eligible for probation, pardon, commutation or suspension of sentence or release on any other basis until the person has served not less than four months in prison if the person is convicted under either of the following:
 - 1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section.
- 2. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section and within a sixty month period has been convicted of two prior violations of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section, or any combination of those sections, or acts in another jurisdiction that if committed in this state would be a violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section.
- E. A person who is convicted under subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section and who within a sixty month period has been convicted of three or more prior violations of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section, or any combination of those sections, or acts in another jurisdiction that if committed in this state would be a violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section is not eligible for probation, pardon, commutation or suspension of sentence or release on any other basis until the person has served not less than eight months in prison.
- F. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, A person who is convicted under subsection A, paragraph 3, subdivision (a) of this section shall be sentenced to SERVE at least the minimum sentence TERM OF INCARCERATION required pursuant to section 28-1381. , except that if a person has been convicted of at least two prior violations of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section, or any combination of those sections, or convicted of at least two prior acts in another jurisdiction that if

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committed in this state would be violations of section 28 1381, section 28 1382 or this section, or any combination of those sections, within a sixty month period, the person shall be sentenced to serve at least the minimum sentence required pursuant to this section.

- G. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, A person who is convicted under subsection A, paragraph 3, subdivision (b) of this section shall be sentenced to SERVE at least the minimum sentence TERM OF INCARCERATION required pursuant to section 28-1382. , except that if a person has been convicted of at least two prior violations of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section, or any combination of those sections, or convicted of at least two prior acts in another jurisdiction that if committed in this state would be a violation of section 28-1381, section 28-1382 or this section, or any combination of those sections, within a sixty month period, the person shall be sentenced to serve at least the minimum sentence required pursuant to this section.
- H. A person who is convicted of a violation of this section shall attend and complete alcohol or other drug screening, education or treatment from an approved facility. If the person fails to comply with this subsection and is placed on probation, in addition to the provisions of section 13-901 the court may order that the person be incarcerated as a term of probation as follows:
- 1. For a person sentenced pursuant to subsection D of this section, for an individual period of not more than four months and a total period of not more than one year.
- 2. For a person sentenced pursuant to subsection E of this section, for an individual period of not more than eight months and a total period of not more than two years.
- I. The time that a person spends in custody pursuant to subsection H of this section shall not be counted towards the sentence imposed if the person's probation is revoked and the person is sentenced to prison after revocation of probation.
 - J. ON A CONVICTION FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION, the court:
- 1. Shall report the conviction to the department. On receipt of the report, the department shall revoke the driving privilege of the person. The department shall not issue the person a new driver license within three years of the date of the conviction and, for a conviction of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 or paragraph 3, subdivision (b) of this section, shall require the person to equip any motor vehicle the person operates with a certified ignition interlock device pursuant to section 28-3319. In addition, the court may order the person to equip any motor vehicle the person operates with a certified ignition interlock device for more than twelve months beginning on the date of reinstatement of the person's driving privilege following a suspension or revocation or on the date of the department's receipt of the report of conviction, whichever occurs later. The person who operates a motor vehicle with a certified

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ignition interlock device under this paragraph shall comply with article 5 of this chapter.

- 2. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, shall order the person to pay an additional assessment of two hundred fifty dollars. If the conviction occurred in the superior court or a justice court, the court shall transmit the monies received pursuant to this paragraph to the county treasurer. If the conviction occurred in a municipal court, the court shall transmit the monies received pursuant to this paragraph to the city treasurer. The city or county treasurer shall transmit the monies received to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit the monies received in the driving under the influence abatement fund established by section 28-1304. Any fine imposed for a violation of this section and any assessments, restitution and incarceration costs shall be paid before the assessment prescribed in this paragraph.
- 3. Shall order the person to pay a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars.
- 4. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, shall order the person to pay an additional assessment of one thousand five hundred dollars to be deposited by the state treasurer in the prison construction and operations fund established by section 41-1651. This assessment is not subject to any surcharge. If the conviction occurred in the superior court or a justice court, the court shall transmit the assessed monies to the county treasurer. If the conviction occurred in a municipal court, the court shall transmit the assessed monies to the city treasurer. The city or county treasurer shall transmit the monies received to the state treasurer.
- 5. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, shall order the person to pay an additional assessment of one thousand five hundred dollars to be deposited by the state treasurer in the state general fund. This assessment is not subject to any surcharge. If the conviction occurred in the superior court or a justice court, the court shall transmit the assessed monies to the county treasurer. If the conviction occurred in a municipal court, the court shall transmit the assessed monies to the city treasurer. The city or county treasurer shall transmit the monies received to the state treasurer.
- K. AFTER COMPLETING THE PERIOD OF SUSPENSION REQUIRED BY SECTION 28-1385, A PERSON WHOSE DRIVING PRIVILEGE IS REVOKED FOR A VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THIS SECTION MAY APPLY TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR A SPECIAL IGNITION INTERLOCK RESTRICTED DRIVER LICENSE PURSUANT TO SECTION 28-1401.
- K. L. Aggravated driving or actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs committed under:
 - $1.\,\,\,\,\,\,$ Subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 of this section is a class 4 felony.
 - 2. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section is a class 6 felony.

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L. M. For the purposes of this section, "suspension, cancellation, revocation or refusal" means any suspension, cancellation, revocation or refusal.

Sec. 10. Repeal

Section 28-1383, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 312, section 4, is repealed.

Sec. 11. Section 28-3166, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 137, section 5, is amended to read:

28-3166. <u>Driver license content and application; marked</u> licenses; emancipated minors

- A. The department shall issue a driver license to a qualified applicant. The driver license shall contain a distinguishing number assigned to the licensee, the license class, any endorsements, the licensee's full name, date of birth and residence address, a brief description of the licensee and either a facsimile of the signature of the licensee or a space on which the licensee is required to write the licensee's usual signature with pen and ink. A driver license is not valid until it is signed by the licensee. On request of an applicant, the department shall allow the applicant to provide on the driver license a post office box address that is regularly used by the applicant and that is located in the county in which the applicant resides.
- B. An application for a driver license and the driver license issued shall contain the photo image of the applicant or licensee. The department shall use a process in the issuance of driver licenses that prohibits as nearly as possible the ability to alter or reproduce the license or that prohibits the ability to superimpose a photo image on the license without ready detection. The department shall process driver licenses and photo images in color. This subsection does not apply to a driver license that is renewed by mail pursuant to section 28-3172.
- C. An applicant who is sixteen or older but under twenty-four years of age shall provide the department with satisfactory proof of the applicant's legal name and date of birth.
- D. If a person is qualified for a driver license and is under the legal drinking age, the department shall issue a license that is marked by color, code or design to immediately distinguish it from a license issued to a person of legal drinking age. The department shall indicate on the driver license issued pursuant to this subsection the year in which the person will attain the legal drinking age.
- E. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL MARK A SPECIAL IGNITION INTERLOCK RESTRICTED DRIVER LICENSE ISSUED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 3.1 OF THIS TITLE BY COLOR, CODE OR DESIGN TO IMMEDIATELY DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER LICENSES ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.
- F. IF A PERSON IS QUALIFIED FOR A DRIVER LICENSE BUT IS SUBJECT TO THE CERTIFIED IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE LIMITATIONS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 28-1381, 28-1382, 28-1383 OR 28-3319, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ISSUE A LICENSE

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THAT IS MARKED BY COLOR, CODE OR DESIGN TO IMMEDIATELY DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER LICENSES ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

E. G. The department shall not include information in the magnetic stripe and bar code of a driver license other than information that the department is authorized to obtain and place on a driver license pursuant to this article.

F. H. If a minor has been emancipated pursuant to title 12, chapter 15, on application and proof of emancipation, the department shall issue a driver license that contains the words "emancipated minor".

Sec. 12. Repeal

Section 28-3166, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 312, section 11, is repealed.

Sec. 13. Section 33-1476.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 326, section 4, is amended to read:

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33-1476.01. Change in use; notices; compensation for moving expenses; payments by the landlord
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- A. The landlord shall notify the director and all tenants in writing of a change in use at least one hundred eighty days before the change in use. The landlord may not increase rent within ninety days before giving notice of a change in use.
- B. The landlord shall inform all tenants in writing about the mobile home relocation fund established in section 33-1476.02.
- C. If a tenant is required to move due to a change in use or redevelopment of the mobile home park, the tenant may do any of the following:
- 1. Collect payment from the mobile home relocation fund for the lesser of the actual moving expenses of relocating the mobile home to a new location that is within a fifty mile radius of the vacated mobile home park or five thousand dollars for a single section mobile home or ten thousand dollars for a multisection mobile home. Moving expenses include the cost of taking down, moving and setting up the mobile home in the new location.
- 2. Abandon the mobile home in the mobile home park and collect an amount equal to one-fourth of the maximum allowable moving expense for that mobile home from the mobile home relocation fund. To qualify for abandonment payment pursuant to this paragraph, the tenant shall deliver to the landlord the current title to the mobile home with the notarized endorsement of the owner of record together with complete releases of all liens that are shown on the title and proof that all taxes owing on the mobile home have been paid to date. The tenant shall provide a copy of these documents to the department of FIRE, building and fire LIFE safety in support of the tenant's application for payment. If the tenant chooses to abandon the mobile home pursuant to this paragraph, the landlord is exempt from making the payments to the fund prescribed in subsection D of this section.
- 3. If a mobile home is relocated to a location outside of the vacated mobile home park and, in the sole judgment of the director, the mobile home

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was ground set in the mobile home park from which it was removed, the tenant may collect additional monies not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for the incremental costs of removing a ground set mobile home. These monies are in addition to any monies provided pursuant to paragraph 1 of this subsection.

- D. Except as provided in subsection C, paragraph 2 and subsection F of this section and section 33-1476.04, subsection D, if there is a change in use the landlord shall pay five hundred dollars for each single section mobile home and eight hundred dollars for each multisection mobile home relocated to the fund for each tenant filing for relocation assistance with the director.
- E. If a change in use occurs before the time stated in the statements of policy and the landlord does not comply with subsection A of this section and with section 33-1436 and section 33-1476, subsection H, the landlord shall pay to the fund in addition to the monies prescribed in subsection D of this section:
- 1. Five hundred dollars for each mobile home space occupied by a single section mobile home.
- 2. Eight hundred dollars for each mobile home space occupied by a multisection mobile home.
- F. The landlord is not required to make the payments prescribed in subsections D and E of this section for moving mobile homes owned by the landlord or for moving a mobile home under a contract with the tenant if the tenant does not file for relocation assistance with the director.
- G. If a change in use occurs within two hundred seventy days of relocations under section 33-1476.04, the landlord shall pay to the fund in addition to the monies prescribed in subsection D of this section:
- 1. Five hundred dollars for each mobile home space occupied by a single section mobile home.
- 2. Eight hundred dollars for each mobile home space occupied by a multisection mobile home.
- H. The tenant shall submit a contract for relocation of a mobile home for approval to the director within sixty days after the relocation to be eligible for payment of relocation expenses. The director must approve or disapprove the contract within fifteen days after receipt of the contract, or the contract is deemed to be approved. The payment of expenses shall be made as provided in the rules adopted by the director. If the contract is not approved, the tenant may appeal to the hearing officer.
- I. If this state or a political subdivision of this state exercises eminent domain and the mobile home park is sold or a sale is made to this state or a political subdivision of this state that intends to exercise eminent domain, the state or political subdivision is responsible for the relocation costs of the tenants.

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- J. If a tenant is vacating the premises and has informed the landlord or manager before the change in use notice has been given, the tenant is not eligible for compensation under this section.
- K. A person who purchases a mobile home already situated in a park or moves a mobile home into a park in which a change in use notice has been given is not eligible for compensation under this section.
- L. This section does not apply to a change in use if the landlord moves a tenant to another space in the mobile home park at the landlord's expense.

Sec. 14. Repeal

Section 33-1476.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 245, section 4, is repealed.

Sec. 15. Section 33-1476.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 326, section 5, is amended to read:

33-1476.02. Mobile home relocation fund; investment of monies

- A. The mobile home relocation fund is established consisting of monies collected pursuant to section 33-1476.03 and any surcharge collected pursuant to section 33-1437. The director shall administer the fund.
- B. Fund monies shall be used as prescribed in sections 33-1476.04 and 41-2157 and to pay premiums and other costs of purchasing, from a private insurer who is licensed to transact insurance business in this state, insurance coverage for tenant relocation costs due to a change in use as prescribed in section 33-1476.01. Any insurance rebates shall be deposited in the fund. If such insurance is not available, or if the insurance costs exceed the amount available from the fund, the fund shall be used to make direct payments for tenant relocation costs. Monies in the fund in excess of the amount required for these purposes shall be used, as necessary, to support the department of FIRE, building and fire LIFE safety's administration of the hearing function under title 41, chapter 16, article 5 and the department of building and fire safety's administration of section 33-1437, subsection C.
- C. On notice from the director, the state treasurer shall invest and divest monies in the fund as provided by section 35-313, and monies earned from investment shall be credited to the fund. Any unexpended and unencumbered monies remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year do not revert to the state general fund but remain in the fund, separately accounted for, as a contingency reserve.
- D. The director may adopt, amend or repeal rules pursuant to title 41, chapter 6 for the administration of the fund. Fund monies shall be paid to the department of FIRE, building and fire LIFE safety to offset the costs of administering the fund including the direct and indirect costs of processing for reimbursement submitted under section 41-2157 and applications administering the direct and indirect costs of section 33-1437, subsection C. The attorney general shall review the costs charged to the fund.

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Sec. 16. Repeal

Section 33-1476.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 245, section 5, is repealed.

Sec. 17. Section 41-723, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2002, chapter 210, section 11, is amended to read:

41-723. <u>Governor's office of strategic planning and budgeting:</u> <u>duties</u>

A. The director shall designate a person to be in charge of preparation of the executive budget as the federal state fiscal research officer.

B. The director or the federal-state fiscal research officer OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND BUDGETING shall:

- 1. Confer with officials of federal agencies concerning grants-in-aid generally, and particularly in regard to federal-aid programs in progress in $\frac{1}{2}$ the THIS state $\frac{1}{2}$ of Arizona.
- 2. Report to the legislature at each regular session findings and recommendations in the following areas:
- (a) The total amount of federal grants-in-aid received by Arizona agencies OF THIS STATE during the preceding fiscal year.
- (b) The total amount of federal grants-in-aid available to $\frac{Arizona}{Arizona}$ agencies OF THIS STATE during the preceding fiscal year, giving reasons for any difference between the amount of $\frac{Arizona}{Arizona}$ agencies OF THIS STATE in all federal grant-in-aid programs.
- (c) The adequacy of grant-in-aid programs in progress in the THIS state of Arizona.
- (d) Federal grant-in-aid programs in which the state does not participate.
- (e) Legislation necessary for activation of federal programs in which the state does not participate.
- (f) Legislation necessary for improved operation of federal grant-in-aid programs in progress in the state of Arizona.
- (g) Advisability of accepting new grant-in-aid programs or discontinuing programs already in progress.
- 3. Have access to the books, accounts, reports and vouchers and all other pertinent records of all state agencies for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 18. Repeal

Section 41-723, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 331, section 9, is repealed.

Sec. 19. Repeal

Laws 2005, chapter 314, sections 1 and 4 are repealed.

Sec. 20. Retroactive application

A. Sections 17, 18 and 19 of this act apply retroactively to August 12, 2005.

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- B. Section 6 of this act applies retroactively to from and after December 31, 2005.
 - C. Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of this act apply retroactively to from and after January 31, 2006.
 - D. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this act apply retroactively to from and after June 30, 2006.

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